Asymmetries of the retinal nerve fibre layer thickness in normal eyes

Yasuo Kurimoto, Kaori Matsuno, Yumi Kaneko, Junichi Umihira, Nagahisa Yoshimura

Abstract

Aims—To investigate the variation in the retinal nerve fibre layer thickness in detail in normal eyes with a scanning laser polarimeter.

Methods—The retinal nerve fibre layer thickness (RNFLT) was measured in 94 normal volunteers with a scanning laser polarimeter. The mean RNFLT around a 10 pixel-wide ellipse located concentrically with the disc of 1.5 disc diameters was calculated for 16 sectors each of 22.5 degrees. The symmetry of the RNFLT distribution with respect to the horizontal midline for individual eyes and to the vertical meridian for the two eyes was examined.

Results—The RNFLT was thicker on the inferior side than on the superior side for the temporal four pairs of 22.5 degrees sectors, and the differences were significant in two of the four temporal pairs (p<0.007). The RNFLT was thicker in the superior than in the inferior side for the nasal four pairs of the sectors, and the differences were significant in three of the four nasal pairs (p<0.04). The mean RNFLT was significantly thicker in the right eyes than in the left eyes in the four temporal sectors (p<0.02), and significantly thicker in the left eyes than in the right eyes in the inferior two nasal sectors (p<0.01).

Conclusions—Asymmetries of the RNFLT in normal eyes with respect to the horizontal midline and to the vertical meridian for the two eyes were found. These asymmetries should be considered when retinal nerve fibre layer loss is evaluated during the course of a disease process.
of the retinal nerve fibre layer. The light source of this instrument consists of a near infrared diode laser (wavelength 780 nm) whose state of polarisation is modulated. The polarised light penetrates the birefringent nerve fibre layer and is partially reflected from the deeper layers of the retina. The polarisation detection unit analyses the state of polarisation of the reflected light. A scanning unit deflects the laser beam to adjacent 256 × 256 retinal positions, and at each position, the computer algorithm calculates the change in the polarisation state as the amount of retardation and expresses it as the RNFLT. In the map of 256 × 256 pixels, the RNFLT for each position is 292.5, 292.5–315, 315–337.5, and 337.5–360 degrees. The final results represent the mean of the measurements obtained from three consecutive images.

The refraction and the axial length of all subjects were measured with a Nidek ARK-900 autorefractometer (Nidek, Tokyo, Japan) and a Nidek EcoScan US-900 (Nidek), respectively.

The Student’s two tailed paired t test was used to determine whether differences between the RNFLT in the superior and inferior sectors were significant, and the correlations between the differences of RNFLT and the age, refraction, and axial length were assessed by determining the Pearson’s correlation coefficients from which statistical significance was evaluated using Fisher’s Z transformation. Similarly, differences between the RNFLT of the right and left eyes were analysed by using the Student’s two tailed paired t test, and the correlations between the differences of RNFLT and the age or the differences of refraction and axial length between both eyes were assessed by determining the Pearson’s correlation coefficients from which statistical significance was evaluated using Fisher’s Z transformation. The data are expressed as mean (SD), and a p value of less than 0.05 was accepted as statistically significant.

**Results**

The means (SD) of the age, refraction, and axial length of the 94 eyes of the 94 volunteers, and those of the 124 eyes of 62 volunteers are shown in Table 1. The mean RNFLT of the 16 sectors in the 94 eyes are plotted in polar coordinates in Figure 1. In agreement with previous reports, the RNFL was thicker in the superior and inferior retina than in the nasal and temporal retina.
Table 3 Differences of the retinal nerve fibre layer thickness in normal eyes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Right</th>
<th>Left</th>
<th>p Value</th>
<th>95% CI of the difference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Overall peripapillary: 0–360 degrees</td>
<td>73.59 (13.04)</td>
<td>71.67 (14.01)</td>
<td>0.431</td>
<td>−2.90 to 6.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Superior half: 0–180 degrees</td>
<td>72.88 (13.82)</td>
<td>70.18 (13.61)</td>
<td>0.276</td>
<td>−2.18 to 7.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inferior half: 180–360 degrees</td>
<td>71.86 (13.31)</td>
<td>70.83 (14.45)</td>
<td>0.681</td>
<td>−3.91 to 5.97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temporal quadrant: 315–45 degrees*</td>
<td>54.14 (13.72)</td>
<td>46.13 (12.79)</td>
<td>0.001</td>
<td>3.29 to 12.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Superior quadrant: 45–135 degrees</td>
<td>89.92 (16.34)</td>
<td>88.60 (16.80)</td>
<td>0.390</td>
<td>−3.23 to 8.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nasal quadrant: 135–225 degrees</td>
<td>57.69 (12.47)</td>
<td>61.20 (14.92)</td>
<td>0.159</td>
<td>−8.39 to 1.39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inferior quadrant: 225–315 degrees</td>
<td>90.06 (14.61)</td>
<td>87.60 (17.30)</td>
<td>0.001</td>
<td>3.29 to 12.73</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Differences of RNFLT between the Superior and Inferior Sides

When the peripapillary ellipse was divided into the superior and inferior halves or into the four quadrants in the conventional way, no significant difference in the RNFLT was found between the superior and inferior parts (Table 2). However, when the analysis was done for the eight individual sectors in the superior and inferior halves, significant differences were found. The differences (RNFLT of the superior minus the RNFLT in the inferior sector) between the superior eight sectors and the inferior homotopical sectors and the 95% confidence intervals are plotted in Figure 2. The RNFLT was thicker in the inferior than in the superior side for the temporal four pairs of sectors and the differences were statistically significant in two of the four temporal pairs (p < 0.007). On the other hand, the RNFLT was thicker in the superior than in the inferior sectors for the nasal four pairs of sectors, and the differences were significant in three of the four nasal pairs (p < 0.04).

No significant correlation was found between the superior-inferior differences of RNFLT and the age, refraction, and axial length.

Differences of the RNFLT between the Right and Left Eyes

The differences of RNFLT between the right and left eyes for the superior and inferior half of the ellipse and for the four conventional quadrants are shown in Table 3. The RNFLT was thicker in the right eyes than in the left eyes in the temporal quadrants and the difference was statistically significant (p = 0.001).

The mean RNFLT of each of the 16 sectors of 22.5 degrees for the right and left eyes are shown in Figure 3. In the temporal four sectors (315–337.5, 337.5–360, 0–22.5, and 22.5–45 degrees), the mean RNFLT was significantly thicker in the right eyes than in the left eyes (p < 0.02). In the two inferior-nasal sectors (180–202.5 and 202.5–225 degrees), the mean RNFT was significantly thicker in the left eyes than in the right eyes (p < 0.001).

No significant correlation was found between the right-left differences of RNFLT and the age, differences of the refraction, and axial length between the two eyes.

Discussion

In previous reports that examined normal eyes with the NFA, the RNFLT was analysed by dividing the peripapillary ellipse into only two or four broad parts, nor was the precise distribution studied in detail. In addition, the main aim of those studies was to examine whether the results obtained with the NFA were in good agreement with the conventional findings of RNFLT and did not present any new findings on the RNFLT obtained by the NFA.

There is a controversy whether RNFLT is symmetrical with respect to the horizontal midline. The present study demonstrated that the distribution of RNFLT is not symmetrical and the RNFLT is thicker on the inferior side of the temporal retina and thicker on the superior side of the nasal retina. In the earlier reports, the analysed sectors to compare the difference between the superior and inferior sides included equally both temporal and nasal portions. Therefore, the difference between the superior and inferior sides, found in our study, was not detected because the differences between the temporal and nasal portions were cancelled out.

![Figure 3](http://bjo.bmj.com/)

**Figure 3** The mean RNFLT of 16 sectors of 22.5 degrees for the right and left eyes are plotted in polarographic coordinates. The mean RNFLT was significantly thicker in the right eyes than in the left eyes for the temporal four sectors (**p = 0.0004, 95% confidence interval: 4.23 to 14.29 for 0–22.5 degrees, p = 0.0005, 95% confidence interval: 4.12 to 13.94 for 22.5–45 degrees, p = 0.020, 95% confidence interval: 0.99 to 11.46 for 315–337.5 degrees, and p = 0.0077, 95% confidence interval: 1.91 to 12.25 for 337.5–360 degrees), and significantly thicker in the left eyes than in the right eyes for the inferior-nasal two sectors (**p = 0.0005, 95% confidence interval: −14.33 to −4.12 for 180–202.5 degrees and p = 0.0098, 95% confidence interval: −15.08 to −2.11 for 202.5–225 degrees). Error bars represent the standard deviations.
As far as we know, there has been no previous report about the asymmetries in the RNFLT between the right and left eyes as found in this study. We found that the RNFLT was significantly thicker in the right than in the left eyes for the temporal quadrant (315–45 degrees) and thicker in the left eyes than in the right eyes for an inferior-nasal sector (180–225 degrees).

Thus, the RNFLT in normal eyes is not symmetrical in either the superior-inferior axis or the right-left axis. In general, humans do show various asymmetries in visual function between the superior and inferior sides, and between the right and left eyes. For example, it is known that the threshold perimetric values are higher in the inferior hemifield than in the superior one, and a histomorphometric study showed that the RNFLT was thicker at the inferior disc border than at the superior disc margin. On the other hand, another histological study showed that the density of retinal ganglion cells was higher in the superior than in the inferior retina. Thus, the asymmetries of the RNFLT between the superior and inferior retinas should not be too surprising. However, the reason why there should be a difference in the RNFLT between the two eyes and why the difference in the superior and inferior sides is reversed for the temporal and nasal sides is puzzling. However, a difference of retinal ganglion cells density between right and left eyes has been reported for the human retina. The present results suggest that these asymmetries in the RNFLT are not caused by ageing and are not affected by the refraction or axial length, because no significant correlation was found between the differences of RNFLT and the age, refraction, and axial length. Further investigations will be necessary to determine the physiological significance of these asymmetries of RNFLT.

In summary, the present study demonstrated that the RNFLT in normal eyes is not symmetrical with respect to the horizontal midline for individual eyes and not symmetrical to the vertical meridian for the two eyes. These findings must be considered when a retinal nerve fibre layer loss is believed to have occurred during the course of a disease process.

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